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KONOPKA, Krystyna

POLAND

KONOPKA, Krystyna; SKOCZYLAS, Bogna

Department of Physiological Chemistry, Lodz Academy of Medicine (Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej A. M. /Akademii Medycznej/, Lodz), Prof. dr B. Filipowicz, Director

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(COMA etiol)

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Kinetics of radioactive iron in blood diseases. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.12:1707-1712 '64.

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1. Z II Kliniki Poloznicze-Ginekologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Krzysztoporski); i z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. R. Fidelski).

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(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA Vol. 5 No. 7 Sec. VIII July 1952

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Medical libraries in Poland; their development and problems.
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med., scientific & didactic)

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Scientific work of a provincial physician. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.50:398-400; contd. Suppl. 13 Dec 54.
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med. by provincial physicians)

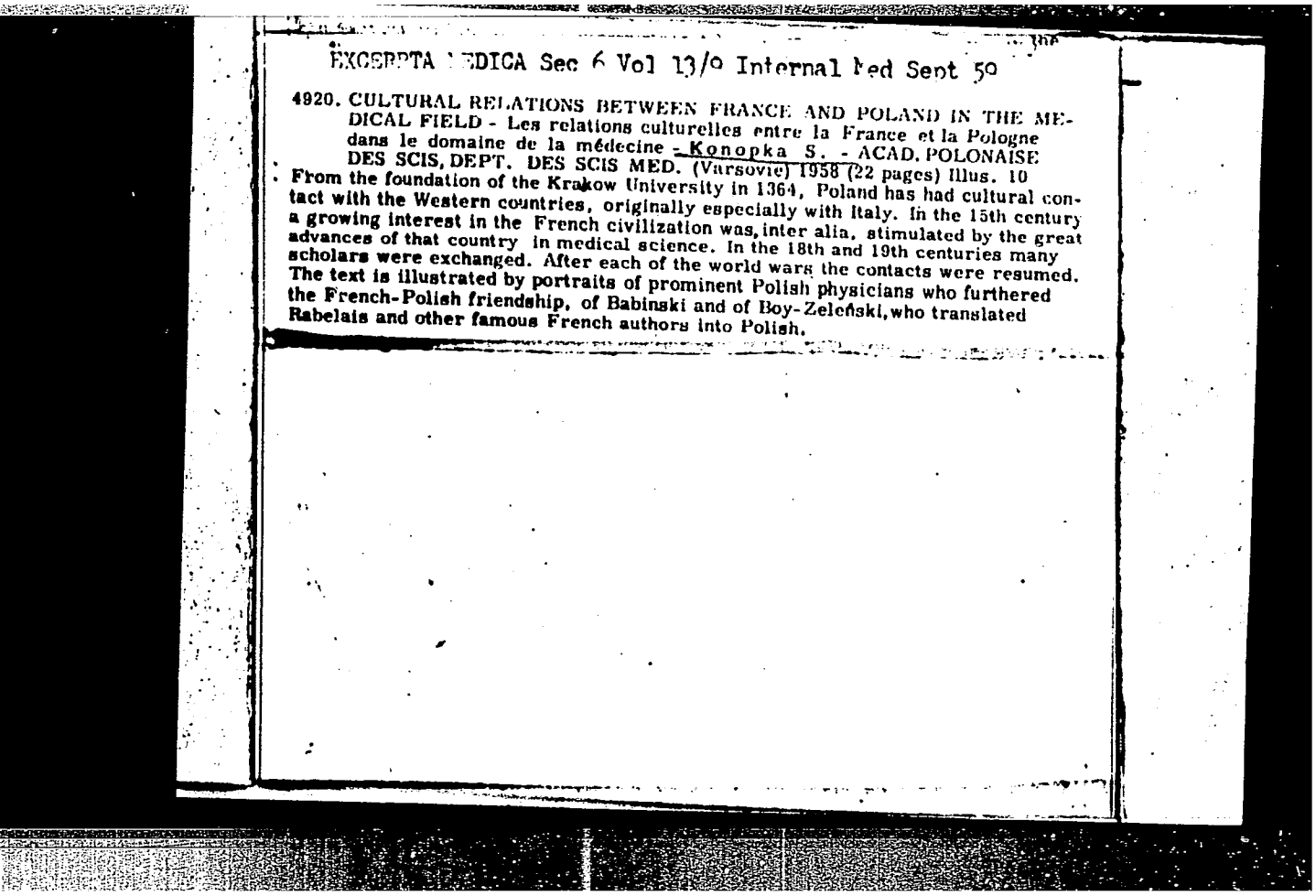
KONOPKA, Stanislaw

Scientific works by a provincial physician. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.51-52:405-408; concl. Suppl. 27 Dec 54.
(RESEARCH,
med. by provincial physicians)

KONOPKA, Stanislaw

Past and present scientific works; considerations on technics and ethics of scientific works. Polski tygod lek. 11 no.35:1543-1546 27 Aug 56.

1. Warszawa, ul Chocimska 22.
(WRITING,
med., technical & ethical aspects (Pol))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/9 Internal Med Sept 59

4920. CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND POLAND IN THE MEDICAL FIELD - Les relations culturelles entre la France et la Pologne dans le domaine de la médecine - Konopka S. - ACAD. POLONAISE DES SCIS, DEPT. DES SCIS MED. (Varsovie) 1958 (22 pages) Illus. 10

From the foundation of the Krakow University in 1364, Poland has had cultural contact with the Western countries, originally especially with Italy. In the 15th century a growing interest in the French civilization was, inter alia, stimulated by the great advances of that country in medical science. In the 18th and 19th centuries many scholars were exchanged. After each of the world wars the contacts were resumed. The text is illustrated by portraits of prominent Polish physicians who furthered the French-Polish friendship, of Babinski and of Boy-Żeleński, who translated Rabelais and other famous French authors into Polish.

KONOPKA [redacted]

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Vesalius in Poland. (On the 400th anniversary of his death).
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Effect of cortisone on immunological phenomena in syphilis. Postepy hig.med.dosw. 12 no.1:97-98 1958.

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(SYPHILIS, experimental,
eff. of cortisone on immun. (Pol))
(CORTISONES, effects,
on exper. syphilis, immunol. aspect. (pol))

KONOPKAYTE, S.I.[Konopkaite, S.]; PAKARSKITE, K.I.[Pakarskyte, K.];
DACHYULITE, Ya.A.[Daculyte, J.]; KUDOKAS, S.P.;
GIBAVICHYUTE, A.S.[Gibaviciute, A.]

Preservation of North Sea herring in chilled seawater. Part 2:
Biochemical research. Khol. tekh. 39 no.5:29-32 S-O '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN Litovskoy SSR.
(Fishery products—Preservation)
(Cold storage on shipboard)
(Biochemistry)

L 38912-66

ACC NR: AP6020035 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/002/0036/0040

AUTHOR: Konopkayte, S. I.; Dachyulite, Ya. A.; Pakarskite, K. Yu. 28

ORG: Department of Biochemistry of Microorganisms, Institute of Botany, Lithuanian SSR (Sektor biokhimii mikroorganizmov Instituta botaniki Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: Investigations on the storage of North Sea herring in refrigerated sea water. II. Biochemical investigations

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1966, 36-40

TOPIC TAGS: food, food preservation, refrigeration, sea water, FOOD CHEMISTRY

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out to study in more detail the dynamics of certain biochemical processes and to obtain a comparative biochemical evaluation of certain methods of storing North Sea herring in sea water and in ice. Since the method of storing herring in refrigerated sea water resulted in the swelling of the fish tissue and accelerated extraction of nitrogenous substance, the authors checked the effectiveness of using carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) against swelling. Three versions of the experiments were set up. 1) The herring were stored in refrigerated sea water at -1.2 to -1.5C with 4000 kg of water for each 2000 kg of fish.

Card 1/3 UDC: 637.56.004.4:551.463/.464

The water was changed every other day. 2) The herring were stored at 1.0C in refrigerated sea water with the addition of 1.6% CMC, with 5200 kg of water per 800 kg of fish. The water was changed every other day. 3) The herring were stored at 0°C in crushed ice in boxes at a rate of 30 kg in each. The authors determined the following indexes: proteolytic activity, extractive and total nitrogen, iodine and peroxide numbers of fat, and content of thiamine, riboflavin, folic acid, and vitamin B_{12}. Finally minced muscle tissue was used for the analysis. The data characterizing the effect of the period and conditions of storing herring on its content of nitrogenous substances and quality of fat showed that in all cases the same proteolytic activity, in comparison with fresh herring, was retained during the first half-day of its storage, then the activity gradually increased. The increase of activity stopped on the third day for the herring stored in refrigerated sea water. There was a noticeable drop of proteolytic activity after four days' storage. The proteolytic activity of herring stored in refrigerated sea water with the addition of CMC changed more smoothly. There was a noticeable increase in activity for the herring stored for one day, but the activity dropped after 5—6 days of storage. For the herring stored in ice the proteolytic activity increased a day later than for the fish stored in refrigerated water with the addition of CMC. The drop of activity in time was the same as for the herring stored in the refrigerated water. It was found that the preparation CMC protects herring to a certain degree against extraction of nitrogenous substances, inhibits the processes of proteolysis, and has a favorable effect on the preservation of vitamins. However, the investigated concentrations are insufficient to

L 38961-66

ACC NR: AP6020035

prevent undesirable biochemical processes in the herring during storage. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

KONOPKIN, B. K.

36672. Konopkin, B. K. Primeneniye metoda egda pri proedtirovanii gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy. Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1949, no. 5, c. 74-78

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 50, Moskva, 1949

KONOPKIN, B. K.

"An Investigation of the Overflow of a Wide Dam." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Engineers of Water Economy imeni V. R. Vil'yams, 22 Nov 54. (VM, 11 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

KONOPKIN, B.K.

124-11-12692

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Konopkin, B. K.

TITLE: Investigation of broad-crested weirs. (Issledovaniye vodosliva s shirokim porogom)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. Poltavsk. in-ta inzh. s.-kh. str-va, 1956, Nr 3, pp 173-185

ABSTRACT: Approximate relationships are derived for the determination of the water discharge through unsubmerged and submerged broad-crested weirs.

In the resolution of the problem of the liquid discharge through a broad-crested weir the law of the conservation of energy (Bernoulli) is applied with due consideration to the curvature of the sheet of liquid over the crest. For an unsubmerged weir, a first reference section is designated, upstream of the weir, where a gradually changing motion can be observed, and a second reference section is placed on the crest of the weir, at a point where the tangent to the convex or concave free surface of the liquid is horizontal.

The liquid discharge through an unsubmerged weir is determined from the formula:

Card 1/2

124-11-12692

Investigation of broad-crested weirs (continued)

$$Q = \varphi b h \sqrt{2g\left(H_0 - h - \sigma_r \frac{v^2}{2g}\right)}$$

where $\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha + \Sigma \zeta}}$ is the usual velocity coefficient of an unsubmerged weir, σ_r is a coefficient representative of the curvature of the sheet over the crest, a graph for which is supplied.

For a submerged weir, the second reference section is placed at a downstream location where the discharge flow in the tailwater basin becomes a parallel jet. For this case the discharge is determined from the formula

$$Q = \varphi_H H b h_\sigma \sqrt{2g(H_0 - h_H)}$$

where h_σ is the prevailing depth of the tailwater and h_H is the depth of the tailwater relative to the crest of the weir.

Bibliography: 9 references. T. N. Astaficheva

Card 2/2

14(10)

SOV/98-59-6-14/20

AUTHORS: Konopkin, B.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Tkachenko, V.A., Engineer; Zababurin, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On Hydraulic Resistances of the Sub-Surface Flat Floodgates of Round Cross-Section

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 48-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the first part of this article the first two authors criticize the article under the same title by I.A. Zababurin published in Nr 2 (1956) of this periodical, and in the second part, Zababurin defends his viewpoint. His opponents find that the resistance coefficient as given by Zababurin is exaggerated and, as a result, the real passing capacity of the floodgate will be different from that indicated by Zababurin. The latter explains that his opponents checked his formula with a model of a floodgate, different from the one he described, and which

Card 1/2

SOV/98-59-6-14/20

On Hydraulic Resistances of the Sub-Surface Flat Floodgates of Round Cross-Section

is at present widely used. There are 2 diagrams.

Card 2/2

KONOPKIN, L.K.

Self-contained arrangement of current integrators. Trudy GOIN no.30:138-142 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.
(Ocean currents) (Flowmeters)

KONOPKIN, O.A. (Moskva).

Changes in the latent period of motor reactions to sound stimuli [with summary in English]. Vop. psikhol. 4 no.2:8-16 Mr-Ap '58. (Reaction time) (MIRA 11:5)

KONOPKIN, O.A.; KYABAKOV, I.P.

Experimental conveyor for the study of work motions in man.
Vop. psikhol. 6 no.5:138-139 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut psikhologii APN RSFSR.
(Conveying machinery) (Work measurement)

KONOPKIN, O.A.

Speed of responses in man as affected by the tempo of the presentation of alternative signals. Vop. psikhol. 10 no.1:45-60 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

KONOPKIN, O.A.

Articles on psychological problems in the "Doklady" of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the R.S.F.S. R. Reviewed by O.A. Konopkin. Vop.psikhol. 7 no.1:157-166 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(Psychology)

KONOPKIN, O.A.

"Human engineering." Reviewed by O.A. Konopkin. Vop. psikhol. 11 no.2:173-178 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

L 37101-66 JXT(BF /GD

ACC NR: AT6012891 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0119/0127

AUTHOR: Konopkin, O. A.

35
B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: The rate of information reception by man and voluntary regulation of human activity

SOURCE: Sistema chelovek i avtomat (Man-automaton systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 119-127

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, man machine communication, information theory, psychology

ABSTRACT: The study of man as a communication system is related to the perception of the amount of stimuli information, where the information is determined by probability relationships in a series of signal-events. Perception determines the rate of man's reaction to signal stimuli. A series of secondary factors was studied which determine the rate of information reception for man. The results show that the rate of information reception depends on the voluntary regulation of activity. Two groups of experiments are conducted. The first group of experiments deals with the rate of signal presentation and the second with the probability of signals and stimuli information. The arbitrary nature of programming and regulating man's activity with respect to information reception is not related to

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KONOPKIN, O.S.

Third conference on problems of the physiology of labor. Vop. psikhol. 6 no.3:202-203 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Industrial hygiene--Congresses)

KONOPKIN, Yu.

We don't smoke. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 4 no.9:34 S '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Dzerzhinskogo, g. Baku.
(BAKU—MACHINERY INDUSTRY—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

KONOPKIN, Yu.

Sergei Movsesov, is an outstanding promoter of the seven year plan. Mashinostroitel' no.3 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KONOPKIN, Yu.

A restless man. Mashinostroitel' no.8:2 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Azerbaijan--Oil well pumps)

KONOPKIN, Yu.I.

New forms of the organization of labor. Mashinostroitel' no.7:37 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Industrial management)

KONOPKIN, Yu.I.

Well done, Mishgiul'! Mashinostroitel' no.3:38 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KONOPKINA, Z. I.

(1) 3

Solubility of calcium dichromate in water. D. N. Tarasenkov and Z. I. Konopkina. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 198–201(1954).—The soly. of $CaCr_2O_7$ was detd. between 0 and 100°. Above 60° hydrolysis formed $CaCrO_4$, but even at 100° $CaCr_2O_7$ was present in the solid phase. The temp., soly. in wt. %, and the corresponding solid phases were as follows: 0–10°, 53.47–55.34, $CaCr_2O_7.6H_2O$; 20–40 57.87–62.60, $CaCr_2O_7.5H_2O$; 50–60°, 64.35–65.51, $CaCr_2O_7.4H_2O$; 70–100°, 66.37 and 72.70, $CaCr_2O_{7aq.}$ + $CaCrO_{4aq.}$ The freezing point of the cryohydrate, 52.5% $CaCr_2O_7$, is at −40°. Its initial b.p. is at 110°; the sp. gr. is a linear function of the temp., and the coeff. of vol. expansion between 20 and 75° is 0.00048.

I. Beucowitz

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 379

Author: Konopkina, Z. I.

Institution: None

Title: Equilibrium in the Three-Component System $CaCr_2O_7$-$K_2Cr_2O_7$-H_2O

Original Periodical: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, Vol 29, No 1, 22-27

Abstract: In order to decide the question on the possibility of obtaining $CaCr_2O_7$(I) by an exchange reaction between $K_2Cr_2O_7$(II) and $CaCl_2$, the equilibrium in the system I-II-H_2O has been investigated at 0, 25, and 50° (±0.1°). The formation of double salts or of solid solutions could not be observed in the system. The mutual solubility lowering of I and II in water is insignificant.

Card 1/1

KONOPKINA, Z.I.

The calcium chloride - potassium bichromate - water system. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1310-1318 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Calcium chloride) (Potassium bichromate) (Solubility)

S/598/62/000/007/037/040
D217/D307

18.1285

AUTHOR: Konopkina, Z. I.

TITLE: Results of testing the corrosion properties of titanium alloys in acids

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. no. 7, Moscow, 1962. Metallokhimiya i novyye splavy, 274-279

TEXT: The corrosion resistance of alloys AT2 (AT2), AT3, AT4, AT6, AT8, AT9 and AT10 was tested in such aggressive media as sulphuric, orthophosphoric and nitric acids, a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids and artifical sea water. The test specimens were inspected microscopically before and after corrosion. The concentrations of the acid solutions were chosen such as to ensure maximum electrical conductivity. The tests were carried out at room temperature as well as at the boiling points of the respective acids. The time of testing depended on the nature of the medium and temperature. The above alloys exhibited a satisfactory corrosion resistance in.

Card 1/2

Results of testing ...

the following media: 5% sulphuric acid at room temperature; 5 and 50% orthophosphoric acid at room temperature (concentrations of above 50% increase the rate of corrosion to an insignificantly small extent); nitric acid solutions of all concentrations at room temperature and at the boiling points of the solutions, except the medium concentrations (40 - 60% HNO_3) for the alloys AT4, AT6, AT8, AT9 and AT10; and a 70:30 mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid at room temperature. Besides, the alloys exhibited a very high corrosion resistance to sea water. The corrosion behavior of all alloys in any one medium is very similar. However, alloys AT2 and AT3 are generally somewhat more resistant. Comparative tests between specimens of the stainless steel ЯТ (Ya1T), the titanium alloys ОТ4 (OT4) and OT4-1 and the AT series have shown that the alloys AT2 and AT3 have similar resistances to those of the alloys OT4 and OT4-1, and are in no way inferior to the steel Ya1T. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

KONOPKO, A.I.

Efficacy of tissue therapy in certain pediatric diseases. Vopr. pediat. 20 no.6:49-52 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Head -- Prof. Ye. Ye. Granat), of Novosibirsk State Medical Institute (Director -- Prof. G. D. Zalesskiy) located at Eighth Children's Hospital (Head Physician -- L. K. Ovsyannikova).

KONOPKO, A.I., assistent

Functional capacity of the liver in various forms of rheumatic fever in children. Trudy Novosib.gos.med.inst. 27:252-258 '57. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav.dots. A.V.Solov'yev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (LIVER)

KONOPKO, A. I.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Several functional tests of the liver in rhematism in children and their changes after physical loads." Rostov-na-Don, 1961. 11 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Rostov-na-Don State Med Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 260)

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; KONOPKO, A.I., kand med. nauk; MAKHLINOVSKAYA,F.L.

Effect of steroid hormones on carbohydrate metabolism in children during the first attack of rheumatic fever. Vop.okh. mat. i det. 8 no.2:60-64 F'63. (MIRA 16-7)

1. Iz kafedry detskich bolezney (zav. - dotsent B.G.Apostolov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(STEROID HORMONES)

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; KONOPKO, A.I.; MAKHLINOVSKAYA, F.L.

Changes in carbohydrate metabolism in children treated with steriod hormones during the active phase of rheumatic fever. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:362-363 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. dotsent B.G. Apostolov) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KONOPKO, C.

STEFANOWSKI, M.; ALEKSANDROWICZ, J.; KONOPKO, C.; ZALOGA, K.

Results of surgical treatment of 1544 cases of varicose veins at a dispensary for vascular diseases of the lower extremities. Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.1:59-61 Jan 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Stefanowski. Lodz, ul. Wigury 19, I Klinika, Chirurgiczna A.M. = Adres autorow.
(VARICOSE VEINS, surgery,
statist. (Pol))

KONOPKO, I. L.

6790. Konopko, I. L. Ozimaya Pshenitsa na Volyni. L'vov, Kn.-zhurn. izd., 1954. 39 s. 20 sm. (Peredovoy opyt--vsem kolkhozam). 4.000 ekz. 50 k. --Na ukr. yaz. - (55-1650) 633.11 st (47.741)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

KONOPKO, Wladyslaw

Productive effects obtained by using combined coal cutters and drums in the Wesola mine. Wiadom gorn 12 no. 12:408-412 D '61.

NIKOL'SKAYA, A.A., prof.; KONOPKO, Ye.S., assistent

Course of pregnancy and labor in heart defects. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:295-296 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. prof. A.A. Nikol'skaya) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KONOPLENKO, A. I. Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Cold Resistance of Concrete and Measures for its Improvement."

23/6/50

Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Engineering Construction Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

KONOPLENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Increasing efficiency of lightweight concretes by adding hydrophobic admixtures. Trudy RISI no.4:72-87 '55. (MIRA 12:1)
(Lightweight concrete)

AHAN'YEV, V.P.; KOSOPLECHKO, A.I.; LARIONOV, A.K.

Investigation of concrete corrosion in river bridge supports.
Avt.dor.19 no.3:15-16 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Bridges, Concrete--Corrosion)

KONOPLENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODUROVSKIY, N.I., inzh.; ROMODANOV, A.N., inzh.

Determining the relation between small and large aggregate particles in selecting concrete mixes. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.6:206-208 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Concrete)

KONOPLENKO, A.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhn.nauk

Increasing frost resistance of concretes. Trudy RISI no.15: 5-24 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Frost resistant concrete)

KONOPLENKO, A.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ROMODANOV, A.N., assistent

Strength of concretes made with shell limestone aggregates.
Trudy RISI no.15:35-48 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Concrete) (Aggregates (Building materials)

S/081/61/000/024/055/086
B150/B102

AUTHOR: Konoplenko, A. I.

TITLE: Approaches to the theory of frost-resistant concrete

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 365, abstract 24K325 (Tr. Rostovsk.-n/D. inzh.-stroit. inta, no. 21, 1959, 45 - 66)

TEXT: Various points of view are considered on the mechanism of the crumbling of concrete by the action of frost. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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KONOPLENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAILYAN, R.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVIN, Ye.S., inzh.

Using shell-rock limestone as aggregate for plain and reinforced concrete. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.3:112-117 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Limestone) (Concrete)

KONOPLENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAILYAN, R.L., kand.tekhn.nauk
SAVIN, Ye. S., inzh.

Full utilization of shell limestone. Stroi. mat. 6 no.6:25-26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

KONOPLENKO, V. P.

"Study of the Strength of Tool Steels." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Engineering Physics Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 4, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

Konoplenko, V.P

AUTHORS: Konoplenko, V. P., and Fridman, Ya. B.

TITLE: Procedure for Studying the Strength of Drills of Very Small Diameter (Metodika izucheniya prochnosti sverl ochen' malykh diametrov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 70-77 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a method of subjecting drills of small diameter to a regime of testing in order to lengthen their life. This includes a static check on samples (blanks for drills of 1.25 mm. diameter) embodying tension, torsion and bending to obtain the best material for the drills. The various materials used are cited and the steps in the process given in order. For tension, an average strength for a diameter of 0.235 mm was found to be 237 kg/mm^2. For torsion, the strength for the diameters 1, 15, 3 and 0.25 mm proved to be practically the same. The results of bending tests are given in most detail. Euler's formula is used for mathematical computation. Besides the choice of raw material for the drills, the importance of keeping their length to a minimum is pointed out. The article is illustrated with drawings, a picture and graphs: device for tension testing of blanks, principles of the device for testing

Card 1/2

SOV/129-58-12-1/12

AUTHORS: Fridman, Ya.B., Doctor of Technical Sciences and Konoplenko, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Mechanical Properties of Tool Steels (Mekhanicheskiye svoystva instrumental'nykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of this investigation was the development of methods of strength testing of low-temperature tempered tool steel and to study their mechanical properties in the case of static and alternating loads. The mechanical properties were studied for specimens of the steels U12, 9KhS, R9 and R18, chemical analyses of which are given in Table 1, p 2. The specimens were manufactured with a machining addition of 0.5 to 1 mm, which was removed after heat treatments carried out in accordance with regimes usually used for tools, details of which are entered for each steel in Table 2. Much attention was paid to obtaining the necessary uniformity of the structure of the cross-section. In Figure 2, a sketch is reproduced showing the shape and size of the specimens used for tensile tests. The authors investigated the strength properties (the obtained results are entered in

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Tables 3 and 4), the anisotropy of the strength properties as well as the fatigue strength of the above enumerated tool steels. On the basis of the obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at: use of wire strain gauges enables extending the range of measuring the deformation of high-hardness steels right up to the fracture of such steels; the normal modulus of elasticity of the steel R9 is not the same in tension as it is in compression and this explains partly the fact that the strength of this steel is higher in bending than it is in tension; in tension as well as in bending, the fracture of high-hardness tool steels takes place without macroplastic deformation in the elastic range, without reaching the yield point, whilst fracture in the case of compression and torsion stresses is preceded by plastic deformation; the anisotropy of the mechanical properties manifested itself in the investigated steels by differing values of the strength and ductility and also in the fact that the appearance of the fracture differed; the size of

the specimen did not appear to have any influence on the strength for changes of the diameter between 1 and 8 mm; diagrams of the ultimate strength were plotted and the ultimate strength values were determined for the steels U12, 9KhS and R9.
There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut
(Moscow Engineering-physics Institute)

KONOPLENKO, V.P.; VINOGRADOV, D.K.

Machine for tensile testing of microspecimens at high temperatures in a vacuum. Zav. lab. 25 no.1:106-108 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Testing machines)

14(11), 7 SOV/32-25-1-38/51

AUTHORS: Konoplenko, V. P., Vinogradov, D. K.

TITLE: Machine for Testing Microsamples With Respect to Expansion at Increased Temperatures in Vacuum (Mashina dlya ispytaniya mikroobraztsov na rastyazheniye pri povyshennykh temperaturakh v vakuume)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 106-108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A machine of the type IRM-0,2 MIFI (see Association) was constructed for experiments at up to 1400° in a vacuum of up to 1.10^{-4} torr as well as in inert gas atmosphere. The expansion test is carried out by direct stress of a maximum force of 200 kg. The machine automatically records the stress - deformation diagram on standard diagram paper for autopotentiometers of the types EPP-0,9 or SP. Four stressing ranges are provided: 0-25, 0-50, 0-100 and 0-200 kg. The measuring accuracy is given to be ±1-1.5% (of the maximum stress). The heating of the sample is arranged indirectly from a tungsten spiral. The temperature is measured by means of a thermo-couple TP (platinum/platinum-rhodium) and by an autopotentiometer EPD-12. The vacuum is obtained by a rough vacuum (type VN-461) and dif-

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Machine for Testing Microsamples With Respect to Expansion at Increased Temperatures in Vacuum

fusion pump (type TsVL-100) and is measured by a vacuum gage VIT-1 (with the vacuum gage containers LT-2 and LM-2). The dimensions of the machine are 1475x865x1890 mm. The time required for the examination of one sample is less than 75 minutes. The authors used samples (Fig 1) the production of which is described in the book by Ya. B. Fridman (Ref). From a diagram of the apparatus (Fig 2) and its description it may be seen that a dynamometer of the type DS-0,2, LATR-2 and AOSK autotransformers, PEM-0,05 wires, SL-3 batteries, a RD-09 reversing motor, and a SD-09 synchroncus motor are used. Experiments were also carried out in an argon atmosphere at 1.5 atmospheres absolute pressure up to 1210° (besides in vacuum). A diagram of the stress deformation of steel U10 at 1.10^{-4} torr and 20°, as well as at 600° is given (Fig 3). There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute)

KONOPLENKO, V P

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B136/B201

AUTHORS: Fridman, Ya. B., Sobolev, N. D., Borisov, S. V. Yegorov, V. I., Konoplenko, V. P., Morozov, Ye. M. Shapovalov, L. A. and Shorr, B. F.

TITLE: Some problems of thermal strength in reactor construction

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1961, 606 - 619

TEXT: The general idea of the failure of thermal strength includes two types of fracture: the gradual (subcritical) fracture as a consequence of an extreme deformation or of a great number of cracks or of large-sized cracks; causes and manifestations of those fractures are discussed, and the loss of elastic or plastic strength on the passage through the critical state. Either type of fracture may be brought about by four causes of stress: 1, mechanical or thermal shock stresses; 2, brief static loads for some minutes or hours; 3, static loads for some months or years; 4, periodic loads. Fig. 1 presents examples in the variation of elastic and plastic conditions in a tube, and a fictitious elastic tension is shown to arise in the plastic zone (dashed line), while the forms of mechanical

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and thermal stress are intercompared in Fig. 4. Creep arises in nonuniformly heated structural elements, and cracks appear as a consequence of plastic deformation, particularly with materials having a low plasticity at room temperature. For calculating the creeping process the assumption is made on the basis of the creep theory that there is a functional relationship between the rate of creep v_i, the instantaneous stress σ_i, the temperature T, the time τ, and the plastic deformation P, namely, $v_i = v_s \left(\frac{P}{P_*}\right)^{-\alpha}$. Here, $P = \int_0^{\tau} v_i d\tau$; $v_s = f_s(\sigma_i, T)$; $P_* = f_*(\sigma_i, T)$. The thermal fatigue fracture has much in common with the mechanical one. It can be therefore determined from the known mechanical properties of a material. Whereas, however, the thermal fracture appears already after 10^3-10^4 cycles, the mechanical one takes 10^7-10^8 cycles to appear. A characteristic feature of the thermal fracture is the local deformation in zones with a particularly large temperature difference also in homogeneous fields of stress. This is also related to the appearance of high microstresses (Table 3). For sudden thermal shocks the temperature jump giving rise to a brittle fracture may

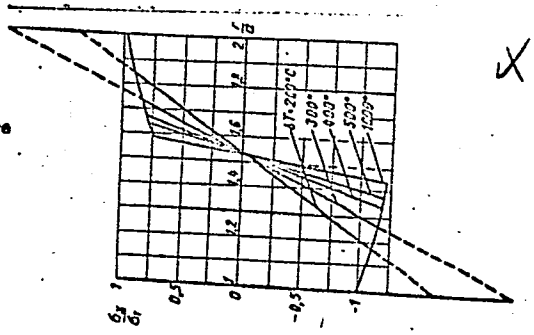
be estimated by an equation. Of importance in the practice, however, is the creep character and the durability of the material under combined mechanical and nonsteady thermal loads. Experimental results are illustrated in Fig. 9, where the curves of variation of length-versus-time (scale 400:1) are compared with the cyclic temperature curve II and the thermal and elastic deformation III. As opposed to combined stress conditions, in which the strain-stress characteristic concerned is worsened with increased temperatures, stresses in case of a purely thermal stress are of a thermal origin and lead to bulging of structural elements in the hot zones, without, however, causing their breakdown. The micromechanical properties were checked in two ways. The principle of the second is illustrated in Fig. 13, while the results of the former - for static elongations and at 1400 - 1500°C in vacuum or in a controlled atmosphere, are presented in Fig. 12. In Fig. 13, 1 denotes the sample with a cross section of 2 X 1 or 3 X 1 mm, that is placed in a groove milled out from block 2. The pressure is yielded by stamp 3 made of tungsten briquettes 4. The resulting breakdown is indicated over contact 7. There are 13 figures, 3 tables, and 39 references: 27 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most recent references to English-language publications

Card 3/4

Some problems of thermal strength ...

read as follows: Fracture, New York, Wiley and Sons, 1959; E. Sternbery, I. Chakravorty, Quart. Appl. Math., 17, no. 2, 205 (1959); E. Glenny et al. J. Inst. Metals, May (1959).

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1960



Legend to Fig. 1: Distribution of axial stresses and enlargement of the plastic zone in a thick-walled tube with various temperature jumps: r - radius of an arbitrary point; a - inner radius

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AUTHORS: Mukhin, L. M., and Konoplenko, V. P.

TITLE: A method of determining the elastic constants at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 10, 1961, 1294-1296

TEXT: On the last Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu ul'trazvuka v promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference on the Use of Ultrasonic in Industry), Moscow, 1960, B. A. Kalugin and I. S. Mikhaylov had suggested a method of finding the elastic constants at high temperatures. This method is based on determining the velocity of elastic waves in an unevenly heated test body. In the temperature range between 700 and 900°C, this method involves an error of about 5 - 8%. The authors describe a simple technique of finding the elastic constants of uniformly heated test bodies. The velocity of ultrasonic waves in a test body is determined by means of the experimental arrangement illustrated in the figure. A B4-7M (V4-7I) flaw detector

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was used as the source of ultrasonic. On its screen one could read the time difference of the ultrasonic pulses reflected from two sites, A and B, in the test body. The velocities of the longitudinal and transverse oscillations were determined. From these, the elastic constants were calculated. It was possible to carry out the measurements up to 900°C. The results are listed in the table. The authors were given valuable advice by Yu. V. Lange and G. V. Prokorov. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The references to English-language publications read as follows: J. B. Wachtman a. D. G. Lam., J. of the am. ceramic. soc., 5 (1959); T. A. Willwore et al. J. of the am. ceramic soc., v. 37, 10 (1954); Faris, Creen a. Smith, J. of appl. phys., v. 23, no. 1 (1952); H. J. Mc Skimin, JASA, 27, no. 3, p. 287 (1959).

Fig. Experimental setup. Legend: (1) test body, (2) crucible furnace, (3) quartz, emitting and receiving longitudinal waves, (4) quartz, emitting and receiving transverse oscillations, (5) thermocouples, (6) cooling, (7) pickup of flaw detector.
Table. Values of the Young's modulus E, the rigidity modulus G, and of the Poisson's ratio for steel 20 at various temperatures.

KONOPLEV, A. (Gor'kiy)

At a new stage. Voen. znan. 40 no.2:42-43 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KONOPLEV, A.A.

Intratruncal structure of the roots of thoracic spinal intercostal nerves. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.11:60-66 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Mikhaylov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

KONOPLEV, A.G., inzhener

Work diagram of peat piling machines. Torf.prom.32 no.4:30 '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Podozerskoye torfopredpriyatiye
(Peat machinery)

KONOPLEV, A. I.

KONOPLEV, A. I.: "Age anatomical-histological structure of the shoulder and hip bones of pigs." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Khar'kov Veterinary Inst. Kar'kov, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Science.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'
No 32, 1956. Moscow.

KONOPLEV, A.I.

Roentgenoangiography. Vest. rent. i rad. 32 no.1:46-48 supplement '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz kafedry klinicheskoy diagnostiki s rentgenologiyey Khar'kovskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

(ANGIOGRAPHY, exper.
contrast media & technic in veterinary angiography)
(CONTRAST MEDIA
in veterinary angiography)

KONOPLEV, B.A.

DANOVSKIY, L.M., dots; KONOPLEV, B.A., inzh.; PECHUGIN, D.A., dots.

Using Dragavtsev's machine for cleaning ballast. Put' i put. khoz. no.3:10-11 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii sluzhby puti Novosibirsk.
(Ballast (Railroads))

KONOPLEV, B.A., mekhanik-naladchik defektoskopov(Stantsiya Arzamas II Kazanskoy dorogi.

On guard for safety. Put' i put. khoz. no. 7:44 Jl '58.(MIRA 11:7)
(Railroads--Rails--Testing)

KONOPLEV, B.A., inzh.

Speeding up rail welding. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.8:17-18 '63.

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii sluzhby puti Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi, Novosibirsk.
(Railroads—Rails—Welding)

KONOPLEV, B.A.; YUFEREV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Novosibirsk)

There is a possibility to increase the operative efficiency of track maintenance machinery. Put' i put. khoz. 7 no.11:15-17 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii sluzhby puti, Novosibirsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Konoplev).